the elected invention because they are related to the use of a different composition as it was presented originally."

Applicants assert that the claims presented on July 13, 2006 are readable on the elected invention and are not related to the use of a different composition as it was presented originally.

Set forth below is a comparison between the claims as pending on January 31, 2006 and the claims as amended, rewritten or newly presented, in the Amendment filed on July 13, 2006. The comparison shows that the July 13, 2006 amended, rewritten or newly presented claims are related to the use of the same composition recited in the claims pending on January 31, 2006. It is further submitted that the compositions claimed in the claims pending on January 31, 2006 are related to the use of the same composition recited in the claims pending on November 24, 2003 and in the original claims.

Applicants further note that on April 20, 2006, claims 141-183 were pending, i.e., 42 claims. 57 claims were pending in the Amendment filed on July 13, 2006. Of those 57 claims, 14 of them corresponded to the objected to claims rewritten in independent form. Only 7 claims, i.e., claims 198-204, were newly presented. Further, 7 claims were canceled.

I. OBJECTED TO CLAIMS

Applicants note that in the Official Action dated April 20, 2006, the Examiner indicated that claims 159-167, 172-173, 176-179, and 181-183, were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim and that they would be allowable if

rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of any intervening claim.

Accordingly, in the Amendment and Response filed on July 13, 2006, claims 176-178 were canceled and claims 159-167, 172-173, and 181-183 were rewritten as new claims 184-197. Each objected to claim and its corresponding rewritten claim is set forth below. As can be seen, each objected to claim and its corresponding rewritten claim, are directed to the same composition as recited in the objected to claim.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
159. The method of claim 141, wherein the agent further comprises albumin or an opthalgesic agent(s).	184. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage, such damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, or chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount of an agent comprising: at least one member selected from the group consisting of a high density lipoprotein and a non-cholesterol lipid component capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein; and at least one member selected from the group consisting of albumin and an opthalgesic agent.
141. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount an agent(s) comprising a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL.	

As can be seen from the above, objected to claim 159 recites that the agent of claim 141 further comprises albumin or an opthalanalgesic agent. Claim 141 recites an agent comprising a high density lipoprotein (HDL) and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL. New claim 184 corresponding to objected to claim 159 rewritten in independent form, recites an agent comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of a high density lipoprotein and a non-

cholesterol lipid component able to reconstitute a high density lipoprotein, and at least one member selected from the group consisting of albumin and an opthalanalgesic agent.

There is no difference between the agent recited in claim 159 and the agent recited in new corresponding claim 184. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Specifically, claims 141 and 159 recite the language "and/or" while new claim 184 recites the elements in markush groups.

Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 159 and new corresponding claim 184 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
160. The method of claim 159, wherein the opthalgesic agent(s) comprise(s) one or more of an EGF factor(s), an attachment factor(s), an extracellular matrix component(s) or an UV light protecting agent(s).	185. The method of claim 184, wherein the opthalgesic comprises one or more members selected from the group consisting of an epidermal growth factor, an attachment factor, an extracellular matrix component, and a UV light protecting agent.

As can be seen from the above, objected to claim 160 is dependent on objected to claim 159 and recites that the opthalgesic agents comprise one or more of an EGF factor(s), an attachment factor(s), an extracellular matrix component(s) or an UV light protecting agent(s). New claim 185 corresponding to objected to claim 160, recites that the opthalgesic agent comprises one or more members selected from the group consisting of an epidermal growth factor, an attachment factor, an extracellular matrix component, and a UV light protecting agent.

There is no difference between the opthalgesic agent recited in claim 160 and the agent recited in new corresponding claim 185. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Claim 160 recites the abbreviation "EGF"

while claim 185 recites an "epidermal growth factor." Claim 160 recites "or" while claim 185 employs markush language.

Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 160 and new corresponding claim 185 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
161. The method of claim 160, wherein the EGF factor(s) comprise(s) keratinocyte growth factor(s); the attachment factor(s) comprise(s) laminin or fibronectin; the extracellular matrix component(s) comprise(s) collagen or a heparin sulfate proteoglycan(s); and/or the UV light protecting agent(s) comprise(s) oxybenzone.	186. The method of claim 185, wherein the epidermal growth factor comprises keratinocyte growth factor; the attachment factor comprises laminin or fibronectin; the extracellular matrix component comprises collagen or a heparin sulfate proteoglycan; and/or the UV light protecting agent comprises oxybenzone.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 161is dependent on objected to claim 160 and recites that the EGF factor(s) comprise(s) keratinocyte growth factor(s); the attachment factor(s) comprise(s) laminin or fibronectin; the extracellular matrix component(s) comprise(s) collagen or a heparin sulfate proteoglycan(s); and/or the UV light protecting agent(s) comprise(s) oxybenzone. New claim 186 corresponds to objected to claim 161 and also recites that the epidermal growth factor comprises keratinocyte growth factor; the attachment factor comprises laminin or fibronectin; the extracellular matrix component comprises collagen or a heparin sulfate proteoglycan; and/or the UV light protecting agent comprises oxybenzone.

There is no difference between the agents recited in claim 161 and the agents recited in new corresponding claim 186. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Claim 161 recites the abbreviation "EGF" while claim

186 recites an "epidermal growth factor." Claim 161 recites "(s)" while claim 186 does not.

Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 161 and new corresponding claim 186 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim

162. The method of claim 141, wherein the agent(s) is provided as a pharmaceutical composition further comprising an opthalgesically acceptable carrier(s).

141. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising
administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, chronic corneal edema,
a therapeutic amount an agent(s) comprising
a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or
a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL.

New Corresponding Rewritten Claim

187. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising
administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage, such damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture
corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, or chronic corneal edema,
a therapeutic amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of a high density lipoprotein and a non-cholesterol lipid component capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein; and
at least one member selected from the group consisting of albumin and an opthalgesic agent.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 162 is dependent on claim 141 and recites that the agent(s) is provided as a pharmaceutical composition further comprising an opthalgesically acceptable carrier(s). Corresponding new claim 187 recites a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more members selected from the group consisting of a high-density lipoprotein and a non-cholesterol lipid component capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein; and an opthalgesically acceptable carrier.

Again, there is no difference between the pharmaceutical compositions recited in claims 162 and 187. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written.

Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 162 and new corresponding claim 187 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
163. The method of claim 162, wherein the composition is provided in the form of eye drops or a salve.	188. The method of claim 187, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises eye drops or a salve.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 163 is dependent on objected to claim 162 and recites that composition is provided in the form of eye drops or a salve. Corresponding new claim 188 is dependent on claim 187 and recites the pharmaceutical composition comprises eye drops or a salve.

Again, there is no difference between the pharmaceutical compositions recited in claims 163 and 188. Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 163 and new corresponding claim 188 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
164. The method of claim 162, wherein the composition comprises an emulsion, micelles or liposomes.	189. The method of claim 187, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an emulsion, micelles or liposomes.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 164 is dependent on objected to claim 162 and recites that the composition comprises an emulsion, micelles or liposomes. Corresponding new claim 189 recites that the pharmaceutical composition comprises an emulsion, micelles or liposomes.

Again, there is no difference between the compositions recited in claims 164 and

189. Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 164 and new corresponding claim 189 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
165. The method of claim 162, wherein the composition comprises 0.1 to 20 % agent(s).	190. The method of claim 187, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises 0.1 to 20% agent.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 165 is dependent on objected to claim 162 and recites that the composition comprises 0.1 to 20% agent(s). Corresponding new claim 190 recites that the pharmaceutical composition comprises 0.1 to 20% agent.

Again, there is no difference between the compositions recited in claims 165 and 190. Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 165 and new corresponding claim 190 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
166. The method of claim 162, wherein the composition comprises 0.2 to 10 % agent(s).	191. The method of claim 187, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises 0.2 to 10% agent.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 166 is dependent on objected to claim 162 and recites that the composition comprises 0.2 to 10% agent(s). Corresponding new claim 191 recites that the pharmaceutical composition comprises 0.2 to 10% agent.

Again, there is no difference between the compositions recited in claims 166 and 191. Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 166 and new corresponding claim 191 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
167. The method of claim 162, wherein the composition comprises an hyperosmotic formulation, and may further comprise a salt(s).	192. The method of claim 187, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises a hyperosmotic formulation.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 167 is dependent on objected to claim 162 and recites that the composition comprises an hyperosmotic formulation, and may further comprise a salt(s). Corresponding new claim 192 recites that the pharmaceutical composition comprises a hyperosmotic formulation.

Again, there is no difference between the compositions recited in claims 167 and 192. Applicant's note that claim 167 recites the optional language "may." Accordingly, claim 167 does not require a salt. Corresponding new claim 192 does not require a salt. Thus, it is submitted that objected to claim 167 and new corresponding claim 192 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	*New Corresponding Rewritten Claim*
172. The method of claim 157, wherein the slow rate of regeneration is associated with at least one of old age or the administration of anti-proliferative substances. 157. The method of claim 141, wherein the disorder or condition is associated with physical damage, chemical damage, a slow regeneration rate of epithelial cells, diminished conjunctival glandular secretion or pain thereof. 141. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount an agent(s) comprising a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL.	193. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea, or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with a slow regeneration rate of epithelial cells caused by at least one of old age or administration of anti-proliferative substances, a therapeutic amount of an agent comprising one or more members selected from the group consisting of a high density lipoprotein and a non-cholesterol lipid component capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 172 is dependent on claim 157 that is dependent on claim 141. Objected to claim 172 recites wherein the slow rate of regeneration is associated with at least one of old age or administration of anti-proliferative substances. New claim 193 corresponds to objected to claim 172 and recites administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with a slow regeneration rate of epithelial cells caused by at least one of old age or administration of anti-proliferative substances.

Again, there is no difference between the agents recited in claim 172 and the agents recited in new corresponding claim 193. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Claim 193 employs markush language while claim 141 recites "and/or." Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 172 and

new corresponding claim 193 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
173. The method of claim 141, wherein the HDL comprises at least one human HDL, bovine HDL or reconstituted HDL comprising phospholipids and/or sphingolipids and at least one apolipoprotein. 141. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount an agent(s) comprising a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL.	194. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage, such damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, or chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount of an agent comprising: a high-density lipoprotein comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of human high-density lipoprotein; bovine high-density lipoprotein; and reconstituted high-density lipoprotein comprising at least one apolipoprotein and one or more of a phospholipid and a sphingolipid.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 173 is dependent on claim 141. Objected to claim 173 recites that the HDL comprises at least one of human HDL, bovine HDL or reconstituted HDL comprising phospholipids and/or sphingolipids and at least one apolipoprotein. New claim 194 corresponds to objected to claim 173 and recites that the agent comprises a high-density lipoprotein comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of human high-density lipoprotein; bovine high-density lipoprotein; and reconstituted high-density lipoprotein comprising at least one apolipoprotein and one or more of a phospholipid and a sphingolipid.

Again, there is no difference between the agents recited in claim 173 and the agents recited in new corresponding claim 194. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Claim 194 employs markush language while claim 173 recites "or." Claim 173 recites abbreviations while claim 194 spells out "high

density lipoprotein." Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 173 and new corresponding claim 194 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	***New Corresponding Rewritten Claim***
181. The method of claim 141, wherein the agent comprises at least one of Lipofuden® or Intralipid®. 141. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount an agent(s) comprising a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL.	195. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage, such damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, or chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount of an agent comprising: at least one of Lipofuden® or Intralipid®.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 181 is dependent on claim 141 and recites that the agent comprises at least one of Lipofundin® or Intralipid®. Corresponding new claim 195 recites that the agent comprises at least one of Lipofundin® or Intralipid®.

Again, there is no difference between the compositions recited in claims 181 and 195. Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 181 and new corresponding claim 195 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	*New Corresponding Rewritten Claim*
182. The method of claim 162, wherein the composition further comprises albumin, a growth factor(s), an attachment factor(s) or an extracellular component(s).	196. The method of claim 187, wherein the pharmaceutical composition further comprises one or more members selected from the the group consisting of albumin, a growth factor, an attachment factor, and an extracellular component .

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 182 is dependent on objected to claim 162. Objected to claim 182 recites the composition further comprises albumin, a growth factor(s), an attachment factor(s) or an extracellular component(s). New claim 196 is dependent on new claim 187 and corresponds to objected to claim 182. Claim 196 recites that the pharmaceutical composition further comprises one or more members selected from the group consisting of albumin, a growth factor, an attachment factor, and an extracellular component .

Again, there is no difference between the agents recited in objected to claim 182 and the agents recited in new corresponding claim 196. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Claim 196 employs markush language while claim 182 recites "or." Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 182 and new corresponding claim 196 recite the same composition.

Objected to Claim	*New Corresponding Rewritten Claim*
183. The method of claim 182, wherein the growth factor comprises at least one of keratinocyte growth factor (KGF/FGF7), epidermal growth factor (EGF) or an FGF(s); the attachment factor comprises at least one of laminin or fibronectin; and/or the extracellular matrix component comprises at least one of collagen or an heparin sulfate proteoglycan(s).	197. The method of claim 196, wherein the growth factor comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of a keratinocyte growth factor, an epidermal growth factor and a fibroblast growth factor; the attachment factor comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of laminin and fibronectin; and/or the extracellular matrix component comprises at at least one member selected from the group consisting of collagen and a heparan sulfate proteoglycan.

As can be seen from above, objected to claim 183 is dependent on objected to claim 182. Objected to claim 183 recites that the growth factor comprises at least one

of keratinocyte growth factor (KGF/FGF7), epidermal growth factor (EGF) or an FGF(s); the attachment factor comprises at least one of laminin or fibronectin; and/or the extracellular matrix component comprises at least one of collagen or an heparan sulfate proteoglycan(s). New claim 197 is dependent on new claim 196 and corresponds to objected to claim 183. Claim 197 recites that the growth factor comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of a keratinocyte growth factor, an epidermal growth factor and a fibroblast growth factor; the attachment factor comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of laminin and fibronectin; and/or the extracellular matrix component comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of collagen and a heparan sulfate proteoglycan.

Again, there is no difference between the compositions recited in objected to claim 183 and the agents recited in new corresponding claim 197. The only difference in the claims is merely the form in which they are written. Claim 197 employs markush language while claim 183 recites "or." Accordingly, it is submitted that objected to claim 183 and new corresponding claim 197 recite the same composition.

II. AMENDED CLAIMS

Set forth below is a comparison between claim 141 pending on January 31, 2006 and claim 141 as amended on July 13, 2006. Claims 142-149, 150-168, 170-175, 179, and 181-183 are all directly or indirectly dependent on claim 141.

Pending Claim	***Amended Claim***
141. A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, chronic corneal edema, a therapeutic amount an agent(s) comprising a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL.	141. (Currently Amended) A method of promoting healing or regeneration of damaged eye epithelium or cornea or of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering or applying to a subject afflicted with a disorder or condition associated with eye epithelium, cornea or anterior segment damage, such damage comprising a corneal epithelial defect, membrane rupture, corneal damage associated with eye surgery, eye injury associated with aging, physical, chemical, radiation or medication damage, or chronic corneal edema, ~~or pain thereof,~~ a therapeutic amount of an agent ~~agent(s) comprising a high-density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL~~ comprising one or more members selected from the group consisting of: a high-density lipoprotein; a reconstituted high-density lipoprotein; and a combination of non-cholesterol lipid components capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein comprising one or more of a sphingolipid and a phospholipid and one or more of a glyceride and a triglyceride.

Amended claim 141 differs from pending claim 141 in that pending claim 141 recites that the agents comprise "a high density lipoprotein (HDL), and/or a non-cholesterol lipid component(s) thereof able to reconstitute HDL." Amended claim 141 requires a high-density lipoprotein, a reconstituted high-density lipoprotein or a combination of a non-cholesterol limpid components capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein comprising one or more of a sphingolipid and a phospholipid and one or more of a glyceride and a triglyceride. Amended claim 141 additionally recites that the agent can comprise a reconstituted high-density lipoprotein and additionally recites that the non-cholesterol lipid components comprise the specifically recited components.

Reconstituted high-density lipoprotein was recited in claim 173 pending on January 31, 2006.

173. The method of claim 141, wherein the HDL comprises at least one of human HDL, bovine HDL or reconstituted HDL comprising phospholipids and/or sphingolipids and at least one apolipoprotein.

The specific non-cholesterol lipid components were recited in claims 143, 173, and 175-177 pending on January 31, 2006.

143. The method of claim 141, wherein the agent comprises HDL, a sphingolipid(s), an apolipoprotein(s), a non-cholesterol lipid comprising a phospholipid(s) and/or another HDL lipid component(s), or a mixture(s) thereof.

175. The method of claim 143, wherein the sphingolipids comprise at least one sphingomyelin(s).

176. The method of claim 141, wherein the agent comprises HDL, and a phospholipid(s), sphingolipid(s) or a lipid component(s) of HDL other than cholesterol and a cholestryl ester(s).

177. The method of claim 141, wherein the non-cholesterol lipid component(s) comprises a triglyceride(s) and/or glycerol.

With regard to the amendment filed on July 13, 2006, because pending claim 141 was amended as set forth above, pending claim 143 was amended to be consistent with amended claim 141, i.e., to remove the recitation of a non-cholesterol lipid comprising a phospholipid and/or another HDL component, or mixtures thereof. Claim 173 was similarly amended. Claims 176 and 177 were canceled and claim 175 was amended to be dependent on amended claim 141.

In view of the foregoing, amended claim 141 is related to the use of the same composition as recited in claims 141, 173, 176 and 177 which claims were pending on January 31, 2006.

It is further submitted that claims 141, 173, 176 and 177 pending on January 31, 2006 are related to the use of the same composition as recited in the claims pending on

November 24, 2003 and in the original claims. Please *see* the amendment filed on November 24, 2003, claims 108, 115, and 118. *See also* original claims 9, 13, 16, 32, and 39.

III. NEW CLAIMS

Claims 198-204 were newly added in the Amendment filed on July 13, 2006.

198. (New) A method for treating disorders of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising one or more high-density lipoproteins selected from the group consisting of:
a natural high density lipoprotein; and
a reconstituted high density lipoprotein.

199. (New) The method of claim 198, wherein the reconstituted high density lipoprotein comprises a combination of at least one apolipoprotein and at least one non-cholesterol containing lipid component capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein.

200. (New) The method of claim 199, wherein the at least one non-cholesterol containing lipid component capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein comprises one or more members selected from the group consisting of a phospholipid, a spingolipid, a glyceride, a triglyceride, and glycerol.

201. (New) The method of claim 198, wherein the natural high density lipoprotein comprises one or more members selected from the group consisting of human high-density lipoprotein and bovine high-density lipoprotein.

202. (New) A method for treating disorders of the anterior segment of the eye, comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a combination of non-cholesterol lipid components capable of reconstituting a high-density lipoprotein comprising one or more of a sphingolipid and a phospholipid, and one or more of a glyceride and a triglyceride.

203. (New) A method for treating disorders of the anterior segment of the eye comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising Lipofundin®.

204. (New) A method for treating disorders, including corneal damage following radial keratectomy, of the anterior segment of the eye comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising Intralipid®.

New claim 198 relates to the use of the same composition as recited in claim 173 pending on January 31, 2006. Claims 199-201 are directly or indirectly dependent on new claim 198. New claim 199 further limits the reconstituted HDL recited in claim 198, and claim 200 further limits the non-cholesterol containing component recited in claim 199. New claim 201 further limits the natural HDL recited in claim 198.

New claim 202 relates to the use of the same composition as recited in claims 176-177 pending on January 31, 2006 discussed above. New claims 203 and 204 relate to the use of the same composition as recited in objected to claim181.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the claims presented on July 13, 2006 relate to the use of the same compositions as originally presented. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the Notice on Non-Responsive Amendment and to enter the amendment filed on July 13, 2006.

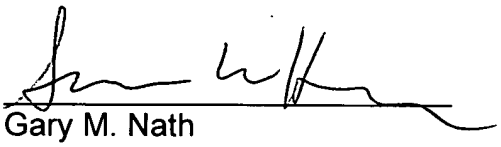
Conclusion

It is submitted that the July 13, 2006 amended, rewritten or newly presented claims are related to the use of the same compositions recited in the claims pending on January 31, 2006. It is further submitted that the compositions recited in the claims pending on January 31, 2006 are related to the use of the same compositions recited in the claims pending on November 24, 2003 and in the original claims.

Accordingly, Applicant's submit that the Amendment and Response filed on July 13, 2006 was and is fully responsive to the Official Action dated April 20, 2006 within the meaning of MPEP § 821.03. Thus, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the Notice dated October 3, 2006 and to enter the amendment filed on July 13, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC



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